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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/986,794	11/13/2001	Yasuhiro Kujirai	35.C15933	6087

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EXAMINER

PATTERSON, RASHAN OMAR

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2622

DATE MAILED: 01/27/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/986,794

Applicant(s)

KUJIRAI, YASUHIRO

Examiner

Rashan O. Patterson

Art Unit

2622

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
 - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
 - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 21 November 2005.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-27 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments with respect to claim 9, 11-15, 20,21,26 and 27 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Claim Objections

1. Claim 30 is objected to because of the following informalities: It is dependent upon a canceled claim. Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 9, 11-15, 20,21,26 and 27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kohtani et al. (US 5475475) in view of Stone (US 5768488) and Nakagiri et al. (US 6616359 B1).

With regards to claim 9, 20, and 26 Kohtani et al. discloses an information processing apparatus for controlling a printing operation, comprising: first input means (51) for inputting an arbitrary first output paper size; second input means (106) for inputting second output paper size including the first output paper size; arrangement layout means for arranging said first output paper sizes of a plurality of pages to a paper

of the second output paper size and the second output paper size (**Fig. 3, and 6; Col. 9 line 10-14; Col 6 lines 66-67 Col. 7 lines 1-2**).

Kohtani et al. does not disclose duplex printing and designating means for performing addition of a frame line in said arrangement layout means only to a reverse of the paper of the second output paper size, wherein said layout means adds the frame line only to the reverse of the paper of the second output paper size in accordance with designation of said designating means.

Stone et al. discloses an information processing apparatus for controlling a printing operation in a printer which can perform a duplex printing (**Fig 9; Col. 5 lines 40-46**).

Nakagiri discloses performing addition of a frame line (**Fig. 18; Col. 16 line 36-37; Col. 22 line 5-6**). **Note:** It is obvious that by combining the frame line features of Nakagiri and the duplex printing features of Stone et al. that a frame line in said arrangement layout means only to a reverse of the paper of the second output paper size, wherein said layout means adds the frame line only to the reverse of the paper of the second output paper size in accordance with designation of said designating means would be obtain.

Kohtani et al. by Stone et al. and Nakagiri et al. are combinable because they all incorporate an image processing apparatus.

It would have been obvious at the time of invention for one of ordinary skill in the to modify Kohtani et al. by Stone et al. and Nakagiri.

The reason for doing so would have been to have an apparatus for controlling a printing operation in a printer which can perform a duplex printing, as noted in figure 9 and column 5 lines 40-46, in order for Kohtani et al. to achieve duplex printing and to performing addition of a frame line in said arrangement layout means only to a reverse of the paper of the second output paper size, wherein said layout means adds the frame line only to the reverse of the paper of the second output paper size in accordance with designation of said designating means as taught by Nakagiri et al. in Fig. 18; Col. 16 line 36-37; Col. 22 line 5-6.

Therefore it would have been obvious to combine Kohtani et al. by Stone et al. and Nakagiri et al. in order to obtain the invention disclosed in claims 9, 20, and 26.

With regards to claim 11, Kohtani et al. does not disclose an apparatus for controlling a printing operation wherein first output paper size is a paper size of print target data in a logical page which is inputted from an application, and the second output paper size is a paper of a recording paper in a physical page which is printed and outputted.

Stone et al. discloses an apparatus wherein first output paper size is a paper size or print target data in a logical page which is inputted from an application, and said second output paper size is a paper size of recording paper in a physical page which is printer and outputted (**Col. 3 lines 53-57**).

Kohtani et al. by Stone et al. are combinable because they both incorporate an image processing apparatus.

It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Kohtani et al. by Stone et al.

The reasons for doing so would have been to have an apparatus capable of duplex printing as noted in Fig 9; Col. 5 lines 40-46, and an apparatus wherein first output paper size is a paper size or print target data in a logical page which is inputted from an application, and said second output paper size is a paper size of recording paper in a physical page which is printer and outputted, as revealed in Col. 3 lines 53-57 in order for Kohtani et al to achieve duplex printing and having first output paper size is a paper size or print target data in a logical page which is inputted from an application, and said second output paper size is a paper size of recording paper in a physical page which is printer and outputted.

Therefore it would have been obvious to combine Kohtani et al. by Stone et al. in order to obtain the invention disclosed in claim 11.

With regards to claim 12, Kohtani et al. does not disclose an information processing apparatus for controlling a printing operation in a printer which can perform a duplex printing.

Stone et al. discloses an apparatus wherein layout means arranges the plurality of pages of first output paper size to each of duplex pages of said second output paper size (Fig. 3, 4, 5; Col. 5 lines 40-46).

Kohtani et al. by Stone et al. are combinable because they both incorporate an image processing apparatus.

It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Kohtani et al. by Stone et al.

The reason for doing so would have been to have an apparatus wherein layout means arranges the plurality of pages of first output paper size to each of duplex pages of said second output paper size as revealed in Figures. 3, 4, 5 and Col. 5 lines 40-46, in order for Kohtani et al. to achieve duplex printing.

Therefore it would have been obvious to combine Kohtani et al with Stone et al. in order to obtain the invention specified in claim 12.

With regards to claims 13, 14 and 15 Kohtani et al. discloses an information processing apparatus as modified by Stone et al. further comprising a layout means that arranges the plurality of pages of first output paper size to each of duplex pages of said second output pages of said second output paper size (**Fig 3,4,5; Col 5 lines 40-46**).

Regarding claim 21 and 27 Kohtani does not disclose an apparatus where in said layout means adds a frame line to the obverse and reverse of the paper of said second output size.

Stone et al. discloses an information processing apparatus for controlling a printing operation in a printer which can perform a duplex printing (**Fig 9; Col. 5 lines 40-46**).

Nakagiri et al. discloses an apparatus where in said apparatus layout means adds a frame line to the page of said second output paper size to be arranged (**Fig. 18; Col. 16 line 36-37; Col. 22 line 5-6**).

Kohtani et al. by Stone et al. and Nakagiri et al. are combinable because they all incorporate an image processing apparatus.

It have been obvious for one skilled in the are at the time of the invention to modify Kohtani et al. by Stone et al. and further by Busby

The reason for doing so would have been to having an information processing apparatus for controlling a printing operation in a printer which can perform duplex printing as taught by Stone in figure 9 and column 5 lines 40-46, and having an apparatus layout means that adds a frame line to the page of said second output paper size to be arranged as taught by Nakagiri et al. in column Fig. 18; Col. 16 line 36-37; Col. 22 line 5-6 so that Kohtani et al. can achieve duplex printing and adding a frame line to output paper sizes.

Therefore it would have been obvious to combine Kohtani et al., Stone et al. and Nakagiri et al. in order to obtain the invention specified in claims 21 and 27.


Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Rashan O. Patterson whose telephone number is 571-272-0597. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon - Fri 9am-5pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Ed Coles can be reached on 571-272-7402. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

ROP



TWYLER LAMB
PRIMARY EXAMINER